

The Washington Times

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WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 31, 1894.

The Times collector calls to-day. Why not leave the change home and save him another call!

The Weather To-day.
District of Columbia, unsettled weather with showers will continue to-night and during the greater part of Thursday; cooler; east to north winds. Virginia, showers; cooler in eastern portion; winds shifting to west.

UNDER THE ROSES AND LILLIES.
If, as the Northern poets, the worshippers of Odin and Thor, imagined, "the brave who in battle die," continues the conflict in "the fields of the upper sky," they must have paused yesterday in their airy contests to gaze upon their brethren left behind, both blue and gray, who had assembled to do honor to their ashes and keep their memories green.

In every section of our land flowers decked the green meadows which mark the last resting places of departed heroes, and the incense of their perfume arose to greet the shades of those gone before. After life's fitful fever they sleep well—as well under Southern pines and magnolias as under Northern oaks and maples, and if they are permitted to visit earth in spirit, they must rejoice in seeing a country reunited and the people, North and South, fraternizing in love and sympathy.

IT ENDED IN 1865.
In Richmond yesterday there was a grand celebration to unveil a monument to the memory of the private soldiers and sailors of the late Confederacy. The feelings which prompted such an act are commendable. The private is too often forgotten in the pomp and ceremonies attending memorials to the great and proud, and this is the more commendable as the South is pre-eminently the land of colonels. But the scenes attending this unveiling must appear somewhat overdone by the casual observer.

Every now and then, both North and South, look up some enthusiast who evidently has not noted the fact that the war is over. Rev. Mr. Cave is one of these. He seems to think that Appomattox was a grand mistake, and that sometime, somewhere, the South will secure what was lost when Grant and Lee decided the war ended. Bless his simple soul, can he not see that the South has gained, and is still gaining, a million times more than was ever anticipated in anti-bellum days, and that in time it will become the garden spot of the earth? If such ranters were taken seriously, incalculable damage would be done. But everybody understands that they simply mean this in a Pickwickian sense.

THE COMMONWEALTH AS DECORATORS.
Not the least attractive and altogether unique demonstration of yesterday was the procession of the "Commonwealth of Christ." According to programme, the members of the commonwealth encamped on the historic field of Bladensburg, and accompanied by Galvin's contingent of 300, marched over the route laid down in Major Moore's permit, the objective point being the Peace monument.

First came the goddess of peace, followed by the colored escort of the weavers, and then the American flag with Oklahoma Sam hid behind its ample folds. Mrs. Coxey and little Legal Tender were also in line, and then came the long procession of earnest, stoical men, who are not exactly fighting for a principle, but rather waiting, patiently waiting, for a principle to blossom and reach fruition.

Whatever may be thought of the wisdom of the movement in which these men are engaged, no one can view this line of men—with something akin to awe, something akin to despair, but still with a ray of hope gleaming through it all—without feeling a peculiar thrill of sympathy, of reverence even for the patience and perseverance of these men.

They assuredly are not tramps in the usual acceptance of that term. They are all neat and tidy to the extent that such is possible. Most of them are young men between 20 and 30 years of age. Here and there is an old veteran, with his grizzled locks and halting gait, but with intelligence beaming from his eyes. Many of them are fine specimens of manhood, with heads that even a phenologist would pronounce good.

The thought also forces itself upon the mind that there must be something wrong when so many able-bodied men, strong and willing to work—not only those in line, but scattered all over the land—are idle and destitute in a land of plenty, with boundless natural resources. Congress certainly can do something to better such a state of affairs. It can pass some sort of a tariff bill, and that can give us a currency that will be adequate to the needs of the country; it can, to the extent of its needs at least, start up a system of public improvements, and it can stop the system of adding largely at this time to the number of unemployed through a mistaken idea of economy.

Rev. Cave thinks that Appomattox was the triumph of wrong. Well! Well! Well!

Decorating Day without tears from the sky would seem to lack one of its essential features.

The far Western cities are still taking water in thiers to an extent that would fill a Kentucky colonel with disgust.

The Coxey army reminded us somewhat of Carlyle's wonderful work, "Sartor Resartus." It was not exactly "tailor-made," but it was very much mended just the same.

BRICKENRIDGE—but all the changes have been rung on that episode, and it is to be hoped he will allow the stage managers to ring down the curtain.

JENKINS (Judge) has been disapproved by the convention of railway employees. If Jenkins should get out of a job he might come to Washington and keep his eyes on the Coxeyites.

The assembled doctors yesterday discussed "chemical, physical, and bacteriological studies upon air over decomposing substances." The doctors can have a fine object lesson by visiting Eleventh and I streets northeast.

The Amerer of Afghanistan is going to visit London. In a proclamation he so informs his loyal and loving subjects, and asks their permission, saying that he makes the trip every body goes to Dr. White.

"for the good of our holy religion and the glory of our great country." As Mr. Stead is back in London, he will doubtless see to it that the guileless Amerer is not introduced to the mysteries of the Whitechapel district.

A conspiracy of colored fiends, with the object of abducting white women, has been unearthed in Florida. Have not the men with this peculiar and damnable penchant had a sufficiency of examples before them of late to curb their evil inclinations?

The Washington Baseball Club is having its way with the Louisville nine. The Washington club—excuse the simile—is something like Satan—fallen too low to fear another fall, and is anxious to bring Louisville down to keep it company.

While Congress is adding to the number of unemployed through failure to act, and the departments are adding to this number by a too vigorous action, the colleges at this time are turning out graduates who will also take their places in the procession.

When Greater Brooklyn is completed and Greater New York absorbs Brooklyn and the outlying territory, it will be in order to agitate for the admission of the State of Manhattan to the Union. Why wouldn't Greater New York and Greater Chicago add additional lustre to our galaxy of stars?

The Kansas Populists are getting ready for an aggressive campaign. Chairman Bredenthal is acknowledged to be one of the ablest politicians in the state, fertile in resources, and enjoying the full confidence of the rank and file of his party. The stories of disruption, which come at short intervals, are evidently manufactured for effect.

BIMETALLISM IN ENGLAND.
The Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, a Conservative member of Parliament, and member of the late cabinet of Lord Salisbury, made a strong speech at Edinburgh yesterday in favor of bimetalism. This address, which is printed at length in another column, is as forcible an argument in favor of silver as the most ardent advocate of the white metal in this country could desire. He claims that the agricultural depression which prevails in England, as well as in this country, is due to the monetary changes of 1873, and can only be checked by returning to the previous system. He refutes the oft-quoted plea of overproduction by showing that the price of wheat has declined when the production has increased, and says: "If silver continues to fall there is no reason why wheat should not cheapen indefinitely." He states that only the action of the British delegates prevented the recognition of silver at the Brussels conference.

A point for credit to consider is made that it is not wise for them to embarrass their debtors by monetary changes. "In fact, creditors everywhere are in the greatest danger of losing their capital or the greater part of it, owing to the appreciation of gold." He closes by saying that the bimetallic prospects of the future are most promising. The report concludes: "Mr. Chaplin's speech greatly impressed his audience and was loudly applauded."

Such support coming from a quarter so unexpected, cannot but encourage those striving for an increase in currency on this side of the Atlantic, and will seriously impair the theories of those who base their financial system on English ideas, that a powerful party, liable to regain power at any moment, through one of its trusted representatives, should push the cause of silver to the front, making it an issue of the canvass, is not to be regarded lightly. The friends of gold who assume that gold has become the international money metal because Great Britain so wills, may call in their opinions for revision. After quoting the statements of English statesmen for their favorite metal, they can scarcely class the respectable Conservatives with the long-haired Populists of the West and the full-bearded Cranks of the South.

LEGAL AND MORAL RIGHTS.
The tilt between Senators Hill and Allen in the Senate on Tuesday leaves us somewhat befogged as to the difference between legal and moral rights, and as to which, if either, should be subordinated to the other.

"Does the Senator believe a Senator could invade in sugar stock without that investment influencing his vote?" inquired Mr. Allen.

"The Senator occupies the legal question," replied Mr. Hill, "with the question of propriety. A Senator who speculates in sugar stocks violates no law."

"But," interrupted Mr. Allen, "it would not be more proper for a Senator to invest money in any enterprise to be affected by his vote than it would be for a judge on the bench to render a decision in a case in which he was interested. This question of public morality goes to the foundation of the integrity of the government."

"A Senator has a legal right to do what is not prohibited," said Mr. Hill.

"A legal," returned Mr. Allen, "but no moral right."

"One question at a time," said Mr. Hill.

In this little controversy it seems to have been tacitly admitted that Senators, whether right or wrong, may have speculated in stocks the prices of which may have affected their votes.

Sensor Hill claims that they have a legal right to do so, but does not insist upon their moral right.

Now, the question that greatly interests about fifty thousand readers of THE TIMES is whether a United States Senator is, or ought to be, governed by his legal or by his moral rights?

And if he exercises his legal right to do anything that he is morally prohibited from, does he worthily and truly represent the people of his state in the Senate of the United States?

Perhaps they believe in the good old motto that "might makes right," which involves neither legality nor morality.

DOES THE LAW APPLY?
Some lawyer has dug up an old law under which it is claimed that witnesses before Congressional investigating committees can be compelled to answer questions put them, under penalty of fine and imprisonment. This discovery has been made in connection with the inquiry now in progress before a Senate committee regarding the operations of the sugar trust.

The law in question is not so very ancient, having been enacted in 1857. If unrepented, it appears to fit the present case to a jot. It is somewhat strange, though, that it has not been unearthed in some of the many investigations that have been held since its enactment.

It could have worked full time during the Forty-fourth Congress, and there have been a number of other occasions since when it might have been invoked to induce contemptuous witnesses to answer.

HENRY GEORGE AND THE PROBLEM.
Of all writers on the dry topics of political economy Henry George is, perhaps, the most pleasing. His style is a charm that is positively fascinating. His reasoning is so clear and free from ambiguity and his language so ornate that he enlists and chains the reader's attention from the first sentence to the close of his disquisitions.

He contributes an article to the North American Review of February, entitled "How to Help the Unemployed," which, aside from its fine writing, is of more than usual interest at this time from the condition which con-

Painful feet—visit Dr. White.

Aching toes—Dr. White, chiropodist.

All diseases of the feet treated.

fronts us. It is somewhat disappointing in its conclusion, however, in that the help to the unemployed which it proposes is not so immediate as the emergency would seem to demand.

The single-tax theory must ultimately prevail we most potently believe, but the theories of political reformers do not permit us to reject the palliatives offered by other measures.

There is a point of resemblance between Mr. George and that great reform genius of the past generation, Carlyle, the British essayist. In his "Past and Present" the latter devotes a long chapter to the universality of humbug. There is humbug in the pulpit and in the press, on the bench and at the bar, on the farm and in the factory, in society and on the marts of trade. After pointing out with great circumstantiality this sickening prevalence, he suggests the remedy in a very few words: "Oh, reader, reform thyself, and there will be no humbug less in the world." A sure, but rather slow, process.

The single tax, great as the blessing it would confer upon the country, is not a panacea for all the evils that afflict the body politic, and its consummation is too remote to encourage the army of the unemployed with any present prospect of help.

HITS—OR MISSES.

Gorman has been very sick, but his physicians have agreed on a compromise.

The newspaper men may have to go to jail yet. The sugar Senators do not expect to go themselves.

The names of several witnesses will suggest themselves who could tell the investigation committee much more than the newspaper correspondents.

The Persian Monarch was auctioned off for \$19,000 a day or so ago, which seems an awfully steep price till you are told that the Persian Monarch was a steamer, badly damaged.

The new French ministry may break the record. It has been in existence already several hours, and hours count with French ministries.

If rare June days are as rare as lovely May days have been, there won't be any of them.

A turtle has been caught in Indiana on the shell of a clock. It is perfectly fac-simile of a G. A. R. badge. It is probably a sign that Hoke Smith will do well to soften his animosity toward the old soldier.—Morning Advertiser.

No. Probably it is an Indiana Harrison man, a rare individual.

The stump speakers, both Republican and Democratic, will undoubtedly point with pride as usual this year. They are never at a loss.

That Boston continues in the van of clout-chaw is evidenced by the report of the knockout prize fight Monday night.

The soldiers at Fort Myer don't like the water they are getting and want to change to ours. Great Anzac Stables! Where does their water come from, any way.

Men like the Rev. R. C. Cave, orator, are dangerous.

OTHER PEOPLE'S HITS.

Portugal having apologized, Brazil will stop putting and sit down to rest.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

That trial of nickel-plated armor at Indian Head led a good many things in doubt, particularly the good judgment of those who managed the test.—Baltimore Herald.

From Indiana comes the interesting intelligence that "Jack the Paint Thrower" has been caught and identified as one Charles Benson. The name could not be more inappropriate if he were a Senator of the United States.—New York Tribune.

Every man should try to live so that the world will not be made very much better by his getting out of it.—Galveston News.

"Keep off the grass" may be a good motto, but "forgive us our trespasses" is a better.—Rochester Herald.

The rapid, modern, and reckless career of the injunction will be materially checked if the bill of the House Judiciary Committee restricting its use be adopted by Congress. Judge Jenkins may have builded wiser than he knew.—Chicago Herald.

The woman who does not want to vote outnumbers the woman who does. The majority should rule.—Brooklyn Citizen.

We are sorry for Mount-Sully. He takes home our assurances of distinguished consideration instead of our doubts this time.—Boston Herald.

AS THE CROWDS COME OUT.

The magnificent success of the comedy company at the National on Monday night was more than repeated last night. The crowd was tremendous, and the performance was smoother and better than the first night, although no one has yet been found to object to the Monday's work as a first performance of the company together. The very funny farce, "The Three Hates," was an admirable selection for the first week, as it shows the humor of these people in a new way.

And as the week progresses a word may be said about the ability of each member of the company for his part, and the total of a strong performance in every particular, a thing which was especially noticeable last year in this company. The company is not overabundant, with one bright, particular star and a great many sticks. It contains no slakes. Every member is a successful comedian or a great many versatile. The old stage people tell me that this company is really like the old stock aggregations in this uniform company, although course it has not had a stock company training except for its work last year.

The programme for the coming week will be a double bill, a one-act farce and a two-act comedy. "Mr. Hobbs's Daughter" is the farce and it is followed by J. B. Buckstone's comedy "The Scholar." The first bill will be presented by Mr. Coate, Mr. Findlay, Miss Gallatin, Miss Sanders, Miss Stevens and Mrs. Findlay.

The older Wallace's favorite and most successful play was this comedy of Buckstone's. It will be presented by Mr. Bond, Mr. Mackay, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. J. B. Buckstone, Mr. Findlay, Agnes Findlay and Miss Gallatin. This programme will require the entire company, and will introduce for the first time this summer Mr. Joseph Wheeler and Mr. Herbert Patton.

The pupils of the Emerson Institute will give a dramatic performance for their library fund at the National Rifles' Army this evening at 8 o'clock. The school is noted for the excellence of its performance, and a most attractive programme is promised.

THE SEVEN STAGES OF A RAILROAD.
At first the Incorporated.
Striving and pushing for a chartered right.
Then the Wealthy Syndicates.
With their glowing tales of facts and fancy
Sounding like tales of necromancy.
And then the Bankers.
Seeking to sell the bonds, solid as rock.
Keeping themselves the freely watered stock.
This for the laudable investment good as gold—
And brand new lamp better than those of old.
Then the Car Trunks.
Mortgaged on wheels,
Forcibly so readily, without appeals.
And then the Receivers—
No coupons now to be received.
All debts deferred until some other day.
A Voting Trust, protecting all the stock.
That grows more leary as the wheels roll.
The sixth stage shifts
Into the Reorganization Plan.
Where all the Wreckers join in one great band.
Where innocent victims are made to stand.
Is daily leveled by some-by others taught.
The last scene of all in this eventful mystery.
Two streaks of rust—a mortgage and a history.
—Mount Holyoke.

SEWER GAS AND LEPROSY

Non-appetizing Bill of Fare Discussed by Physicians and Surgeons.

SECOND GENERAL CONGRESS

Interesting Papers Read at the Convention Yesterday by the Delegates—Able Arguments Made Pro and Con the Segregation of Lepers in This Country.

The question of sewer gas and leprosy occupied the second general session of the triennial congress of American physicians and surgeons, held at Motzert's hall yesterday afternoon. The attendance was much larger than at the opening meeting, and the session was devoted to separate discussions under the direction of the American climatological associations.

An hour and a half was first yielded to the climatologists, and the opening paper was read by Dr. Alex. C. Abbott, of the University of Pennsylvania. He set forth in specific detail the results of a number of technical experiments in a paper on "Chemical, physical and bacteriological studies upon air over decomposing substances, with special reference to air of sewers."

Dr. Abraham Jacob, of New York City, followed. He spoke of the effect of sewer gas in the production of disease. Lengthy references were made to the assertion that the atmosphere contains some specific disease germs, both living and dead, being frequently found in places which were infected with specific diseases, he contended, just such germs have been found in the air of houses and school-rooms, as the germs are destroyed by the putrefaction in the sewer.

The speaker then read a paper on "The danger, particularly from diphtheria, of specific germs, typhoid and dysentery appeared to be the least subject to distribution by sewer gas, and in these cases, if any, are attributable to sewer air."

General health is endangered by having a single outlet from the sewer, owing to the fact that the air from the sewer is drawn through and multiple ventilation was deemed necessary. He concluded that the health of the general public is suffering from chemical contamination from the sewer.

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Several Commands of the District Militia Assembled for a Riot Drill.

When the militia turned out from the parade at the Aqueduct bridge yesterday noon the companies quickly rendezvoused around Washington Circle and gave the people of the city an excellent opportunity of seeing what a riot drill is like.

At a given command the several branches of the body of District soldiers started off at a brisk pace, up the side streets, down the principal thoroughfares, charging imaginary barricades, and slashing unseen foes into charco, too small to be seen.

Several companies of cavalry dashed across the public reservations with a bad look in their eyes, and were unto any enemy that crossed their path, for they would have been doing so for some time.

There could be no adverse criticism passed upon the quick assembling and rapid maneuvering of the militia, and the skill exhibited by the officers in command indicated that they would be ready for any emergency that might arise.

Some of the companies that participated were: First regiment, Lieut. Col. Walton; First battalion, Major R. B. Ross; Second battalion, Major L. A. O'Brien; engineer battalion, Col. Mosher; First cavalry battalion, Major F. C. Bevels; light battery A, and the cycle company.

STATE GOVERNORS REPLY.

They Agree to Arbitrate Between Operators and Miners.

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 30.—A number of coal consumers and mine operators of the region surrounding Pittsburgh are making an effort to have the Governors of the coal-producing States act as a body of arbitration between the operators and miners.

This course was decided on after a private conference in this city, and telegrams were sent to the Governors of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Illinois, and Iowa, asking them to form a board whose duties will be to pass on the coal strike, and to arbitrate between the coal operators and miners.

Favorable responses were received from Governors Pattison of Pennsylvania, McKinley of Ohio, Matthews of Indiana, and Jackson of Iowa. All expressed their willingness to serve on such a board if requested.

Governor McKim of West Virginia, was absent. Governor Algolia of Illinois, replied that he feared little coal, and as the board could not compel submission on the part of the operators who precipitated the strike.

For the miners, Patrick McElride said he believed the men were willing to have their case adjudicated by the gentlemen named.

CARL BROWNE'S COMPLIMENTS.

They Are Bestowed on Jesse Coxey and the Commonwealth.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF CHRIST, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JAIL, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.

COMRADES—I learn by many who have visited us here since your parade this morning that you acquitted yourselves with great credit, and still more impressed the law-abiding people of Washington, that you are not the character of men the newspapers press, with an exception of THE TIMES, have pictured you to them.

In honorable mention those whose duty it was to have the care of the march, Chief Marshal Joseph A. Coxey, and his staff, and to credit for his splendid conduct, owing to the fact of his age. He is reported to us as doing that which would reflect credit on even such veterans as Marshall Frye and Galvin, who have come all the way from California, and who were proud to march under his orders.

Every man who has seen the parade, of which the highest praise can be given to them, is indebted to the men who have been in the parade. Marshall Frye took his rank with Marshall Broderick by accompanying him in the parade.

Marshall Broderick and Salisbury and all the commonwealths did their work well. Our thanks are due to all who have been so good as to be in the parade.

A Synopsis of Some Modern Fiction. (From the Chicago Record.)

Characters—Dodo, The Earl, Marcella.

Dodo—Early, where the mischief are my elargettes?

The Earl—You do not love me.

Dodo—Waiter, bring me four pounds more of beefsteak, extra rare. Why should I love you when the waiter can bring me such good beef?

WRECKED AND IN FLAMES.

Horrible Accident to a Passenger Train in Wisconsin.

MANVELD, Wis., May 30.—The St. Paul limited south-bound train on the Wisconsin Central railroad which passed here at 1:03 a. m. met with a horrible accident which has never been equalled in northern Wisconsin. And adds another large list of victims through disasters of this kind. The train, made up of seven coaches and sleepers, left Abbotsford behind time, and while running at fifty miles an hour, struck a defective split switch at Manvel, derailling the entire train and piling cars in a heap of broken timbers. To add to the horror the entire mass was soon in a sheet of flames, which mingled with groans and cries of the injured, made a scene that no other of who has ever seen.

Recoverer Howard Morris and Sidney Hirsch, a business man from Ironwood, who were on the train, arrived in the city at 12:15 on the regular train from St. Paul. From them it is learned that five, as far as known, were all that were killed outright and fifteen or sixteen injured, some of them very seriously. Mr. Hirsch, who was on the train, said that he knew of a woman, a passenger known to have been killed was a woman, name unknown, who boarded the train at Mellen station, and who was riding in the second day coach.

"Our train was running at the rate of about fifty or sixty miles an hour when the crash came," said Mr. Hirsch, "and the train seemed to go into the air, and was scattered in all directions. I was thrown from the train and landed on the ground. I was not hurt, but I saw several others who were injured. As soon as we were able to scramble out we found a terrible state of affairs."

"The baggage, express, smoker, day coach, a business car, and a sleeper were piled on top of each other, and within a very few minutes the pile was on fire, taking fire rapidly, and it kept all the horses who were injured and piled beneath the wreck. Some fifteen or sixteen passengers were taken out of the train, and several were sent to Marshall for proper care. The bodies of the trainmen and unknown women were recovered as soon as possible, and were taken to the city hospital. I saw several others who were injured. As soon as we were able to scramble out we found a terrible state of affairs."

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